19991209.ba v02_n749.bam.991209

>From ???@??? Fri Dec 10 09:45:34 1999
Message-Id: <199912091549.dB9FnP303339@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Thu, 9 Dec 1999 09:48:43 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2749

BOATANCHORS Digest 2749

Topics covered in this issue include:

Message-ID: <384D8AC2.C07D3FBA@vifp.monash.edu.au>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 09:31:30 +1100
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: scoposaurus needs extinct extenders
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Anchorites,

I can hardly fit in my shack now and it's great! Sitting in the centre of the floor is the Tek 555 scoposaurus roaring sweetly to itself and glowing in lots of places when the power is on. It has a total of 85 tubes and the biggest CRT I've ever seen - actually two independent CRTs in one envelope only sharing the heater, acceleration spiral and screen. There's not a single transistor in it.

The behemoth cleaned up beautifully and looks virtually like new. Apart from the time delay relay, RMS diode, one shattered 6DJ8 and 4 clapped out 12BY7s there were no real tube problems getting it going although full calibration is going to be something else again as some of the precision resistors in the timebases seem to have drifted.

This scope has 2 plug in timebases which are pretty well standard 530/540 Tek timebases built as plugins. Unfortunately some of the important adjustments are inaccessible without the special timebase plugin extenders, which were original equipment with the 555. The plugs are 32 pin "blue ribbon" type connectors similar to those used on other boatanchor Tek plugins, only longer.

If anyone has any 32 pin (2 rows of 16) blue ribbon connectors available (or better still, a full extender) I'd be very happy to give it a good home.

I was in an electronics shop yesterday and there in a glass case was a little plastic Asian 40 MHz oscilloscope for sale for about $800. I gave it a distainful look and walked past feeling superior but nevertheless a bit sorry that its users would never know the pleasure of using a REAL oscilloscope like the classic 530/540/550 series Teks.

Morris

Date: Tue, 7 Dec 1999 22:16:37 -0500
From: "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: 3-wire connection of BA's
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199912072216_MC2-901E-BF4@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Message text written by David Prince/Henry van Cleef
>> I have several 3-wire Dead Front Plugs branded Hubbell 5666VY which
>> have two flat blades side by side in the horizontal plane with an
>>inverted "U" shaped earth pin below. Are these the 'standard' 3-wire
>>plugs used in the U.S.?
> =

>The plugs you describe sound like US 240 volt plugs. The standard 120
>volt has two vertical blades when you hold it with the earth pin at
>the bottom.   =

>The correct hardware is rated at 120 volts 20 amps. The parts
>are usually called Nema 15R for the receptacles and Nema 15P for the
>plugs. The US National Electrical Code is supported by a practical
<

Minor correction, Hank. The NEMA 15R/P is rated 15A/125V/0.5HP/1PH. The=

20 amp connectors are 20P and 20R.

The Hubbell 5666VY is rated 15A/250V/1.5HP and is one of several standard=

240 VAC single phase connectors. The NEMA number is 6-15P. This and the=

6-30R/P are the plugs of choice for light and medium duty 240 VAC systems=
,
including extension cords. And incidentally, the NEMA number does not
identify the connector, but the contact configuration, current/voltage
rating, 2-wire, 3-wire, 4-wire, etc. For example, the connector can be a=

cable receptacle or a box or bulkhead mounting receptacle and still carry=

the same NEMA config number.

73,
Robert Downs
WA5CAB
Houston

Date: Tue, 7 Dec 1999 23:40:18 -0500
From: polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
Message-Id: <199912080440.XAA01256@aa4rm.ba-watch.org.>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: High Perveance / was 6X5

RCA tube ads for such incarnations as the 7094 advertised them as "High
Perveance."

I always guessed that's meaning having a huge cathode with a monster
surrounding space charge.

Any takers?

BTW, the 7094 was the 1st computer I used

And a 6X5 might be considered a numeral that's aged a digit... six, ex-five.

yow

  mr

Message-Id: <199912080451.XAA17500@flash.naxs.net>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Chemical Safety
Date: Tue, 7 Dec 1999 23:51:44 -0500

While chlorine bleach and whitewash do not produce phosgene [and also while phosgene is not trichloroacetic acid and has different properties than AA1P reported], this does not mean that chlorine bleach is "safe and effective" for all applications. With Jack's kind permission, allow me to mention a few points about the safe use of bleach around the house. Please share this information with everyone that uses bleach in your household.

Chlorine bleach is sodium or calcium hypochlorite dissolved in water. Liquid chlorine bleach is already diluted to less than 10 percent hypochlorite, and normal application calls for it to be diluted even more. It decomposes to the chloride releasing oxygen which does the actual bleaching. In high concentrations (like the solid pool chlorinator chemicals), it is such a potent oxidizer that it can cause fires and explosions when mixed with flammable materials.

But, used properly, it works quite well and is reasonably safe to use. But PLEASE heed the warnings on the label. Do not mix chlorine bleach with any other cleaners. Acids, like those found in some drain cleaners, will cause it to release poisonous chlorine gas. And when mixed with ammonia cleaners, it is possible to form some chloramine gas which is also quite toxic. So use it as directed and at the proper dilution.

By the way, most dishwasher detergent contains a sizable amount of bleach. It will actually attack aluminum to a small extent, which is why cleaning an old aluminum chassis in a dishwasher works. But remember bleach is electrically conductive and will harm many electronic parts, so save this technique for an empty chassis. Ceramic insulators and such may be washed in the dishwasher if rinsed adequately.

As for warnings on phosgene, it is very nasty stuff. But the only likely way of exposure to phosgene at home comes from burning chlorinated solvents like tri- or perchloroethylene in a limited oxygen atmosphere - or using a long since banned carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

From: Jderm740@aol.com
Message-ID: <0.377c1bf5.257f43ff@aol.com>
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 00:17:51 EST

Subject: Re: Chlorine and White Wash
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi All

What is in white wash that can react with bleach to make phosgene gas? I always thought that phosgene could be made by mixing chlorene bleach and ammonia.

Jack Jdem740@aol.com

Message-ID: <384DE921.3E76@in-tch.com>
Date: Tue, 07 Dec 1999 22:15:30 -0700
From: Kevin Gallagher <wire2liv@in-tch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Tube 2M amp needed
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gents, I am looking for a 2M linear either all tube or tube final. Would consider well made homebrew or factory amp. If you have one you are not using please let me know. Thanks, Kevin

---

From: "Brian Goldsmith" <goldsmith@oup.com.au>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: 6X5
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 18:14:19 +1100
Message-ID: <000501bf414b$d8865c60$d815c018@vic.bigpond.net.au>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
    charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Arden,a little lightweight festive season fare.I believed that a 5Y3 rectifier used a FILAMENT to supply electrons.This is an example of a directly heated tube,whilst a 6X5 rectifier used a HEATER to raise the temperature of an indirectly heated CATHODE to supply electrons.It is recognised that a FILAMENT is in fact a CATHODE in a directly heated tube.The confusion, of course comes about because in the early days there were only FILAMENTS!What say you, Squire?

Regards from downunder

Brian Goldsmith

Arden wrote

Howeeeeevvvvvvveerrrrrrr, eyeball examinations will tell you that not all 6X4's and 6X5's have helical filaments. It's the thickness of the insulation on the filament that determines the maximum heater-cathode voltage,

---

Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 09:09:25 -0500
From: "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
Subject: CANADIAN SETS
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199912080909_MC2-902A-150A@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Groups,

Anyone into Canadian sets? I have three RT-5010/PRC-510 radios and two CY-5056/PRC battery cases. No docs, though. Also have four CRT-1/CPRC-2=
6
radios plus five antennas and seven handsets. I have a copy of an Instruction Book that I can make further copies of.

Robert Downs
WA5CAB
Houston

Message-ID: <384E7164.C1FF698A@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 08:55:32 -0600
From: David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: What's Up with Fair Radio?
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Have ya'll seen the stuff Fair is selling these days?
Are they diversifying because surplus is drying up?

Take a look:

http://cgi3.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewListedItems&userid=frscompany

----
Message-ID: <384E5271.3E7F5A5C@globetrotter.net>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 08:43:30 -0400
From: luc dugas <collins2@globetrotter.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: coil set
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

from the junk box of a silent key,
model ru-11 coil set RANGE G type cby-47071 serial 461 cont NOs
69906 date 11-22-39. what receiver does it serve?
luc
ve2lgj 73s

Message-Id: <3.0.6.32.19991208101812.008fac70@mail2.coastalnet.com>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 10:18:12 -0500
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Al Parker <anchor@coastalnet.com>
Subject: Re: What's Up with Fair Radio?
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

These are mostly manuals.
    Someone's going to get burned - a bid of over $100 for a manual on a bench lathe. They don't specify "manual" many times.

At 08:55 AM 12/8/99 -0600, David Stinson wrote:
>Have ya'll seen the stuff Fair is selling these days?
>Are they diversifying because surplus is drying up?
>
>Take a look:
>
>http://cgi3.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewListedItems&userid=frscompany
>
>
>

Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.19991208091639.00ab9780@vuse.vanderbilt.edu>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 09:16:39 -0600
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: "A. B. Bonds" <ab@vuse.vanderbilt.edu>
Subject: Re: What's Up with Fair Radio?
Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At 08:55 AM 12/8/99 -0600, you wrote:
>Have ya'll seen the stuff Fair is selling these days?
>Are they diversifying because surplus is drying up?
>
You ever been to their warehouse? When you buy surplus lots, all kinds of stuff comes with. And I am of the opinion that their offerings qualify as surplus, since most of the manuals are of DOD issue. I'm glad that they are offering their catalog wares, and glad that they are handling their one-of-a-kinds on eBay. Now I gotta go bid on that Cat D7 manual...

              73   A. B.

Message-ID: <384E7D39.FAFE1F1@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 09:46:02 -0600
From: David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: SHF Vacuum Tube Theory Question-
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

OK all you tube-smart people- here's one for you:

Operating frequency 10 ghz (don't laugh- Radar was tubes for decades)
A vacuum tube diode with the cathode and plate one wavelength apart.
A plate built of materials that give low secondary emissions.
No grid (further reduces secondary emissions).
A parabolic receiving antenna with the focal point
  within the electron stream.
RF decoupled from DC immediately at the plate.

Can the resulting focused EMF modulate the electron stream directly?
 (the foggy idea: the standing stream of electrons over 1 wavelength
  acts like a guitar string, "vibrating" when the RF photons
  excite it at it's natural frequency)
Would received 10 ghz RF signals appear at the plate?
Would such a device be capable of low noise operation
comparable to current solid state technology?

Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 10:51:52 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <199912081551.KAA13767@brill.shiva.com>
From: John Shriver <jas@shiva.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: high perveance

Basically, perveance is the inverse of plate resistance. (Plate
conductivity.) High perveance tubes have highly emissive cathodes,
and thus low plate resistance. Such tubes were deisgned to be
efficeint, particularly allowing lower plate voltages for the same
work done. For instance, I think that the 6Y6 is considered a
high-perveance tube. Many of the Amperex designs were high perveance
(6DJ8, 7119, etc.).

I think that there was also some goal of acheiveing high perveance
operation without being a pig, filament-power-wise.

Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 08:09:53 -0800
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: 6X5
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0FMF001L6L41EM@mta3.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

G'day Brian;

> ....I believed that a 5Y3
> rectifier used a FILAMENT to supply electrons.This is an example of a
> directly heated tube,whilst a 6X5 rectifier used a HEATER to raise the
> temperature of an indirectly heated CATHODE to supply electrons.It is
> recognised that a FILAMENT is in fact a CATHODE in a directly heated
> tube.The confusion, of course comes about because in the early days there
> were only FILAMENTS!What say you, Squire?

Most of the 5Y3's made were directly heated filamentary cathode types,
simple technology from the early days. A later version, the 6087/5Y3WGTB,
has an indirectley heated cathode but is interchangeable with the 5Y3G/GT.
Does that clear away the electron cloud? 73.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

+++ Politics is the mother of invention. +++

Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 08:42:01 -0800
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: high perveance
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0FMF001LML4LEM@mta3.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

What's the derivation of "perveance"? Inquiring illiterati want to know.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

+++ Politics is the mother of invention. +++

From: "Rhett T. George" <rtg@ee.duke.edu>
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 13:25:36 -0500
Message-Id: <199912081825.NAA03306@champ.ee.duke.edu>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Perveance

 - Greetings -

Arden and others have discussed perveance. Heere is what Willis W.
Harman has to say about it in his book, "fundamentals of Electronic
Motion," published by McGraw-Hill Book Company in 1953.

     I(cathode) = G (V(grid) + V(plate)/mu)^3/2

where mu is the amplification factor - divides into V(plate) only,
 and ^3/2 is the power to which the whole parenthetical expression
     is raised.
G is perveance, a constant of proportionality.

Hope this helps.

73   Rhett - KE4HIH

From: "Ed Tanton" <n4xy@att.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Perveance
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 13:37:28 -0500
Message-ID: <NBBBJDEEIFDDANGEGHLBGEMDIAAA.n4xy@att.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Since it was related to the 7094 and the 6X5-I just figured that the higher
the "pervaence" the higher your hipboots needed to be.

72 / 73 Ed N4XY   email: <n4xy@arrl.net>

webpage: http://www.qsl.net/n4xy/

From: "Ed Tanton" <n4xy@att.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Chemical Safety / Chlorine Gas story
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 13:57:27 -0500
Message-ID: <NBBBJDEEIFDDANGEGHLBAEMEIAAA.n4xy@att.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

In 1968, I was in the very LAST U.S.Army Basic Training unit to be required to pass the Chlorine Gas Chamber. For those of you who have not done these things, the way it works is:

1) Wearing your gas mask, everyone files into the gas chamber, and sits down on the benches;
2) A repeat lecture is given about how to clear your mask if it becomes fouled with gas;
3) To insure that your mask does indeed become fouled, and that you will indeed practice the correct procedure for clearing your mask, everyone then must remove their masks completely; and count to 10;
4) The mask is then reapplied to your face, and you must exhale sufficiently to remove the gas entirely from your mask. I managed to get MOST of mine out. There was just enough left, that I was breathing in a VERY shallow manner, hoping for the exercise to end SOON. Fortunately FOR ME, one of the trainees jumped up and scuffled with the Drill Instructors explaining to him that he was not supposed to get up, and did not have permission to leave the chamber. The trainee felt otherwise disposed, and exited, stage left.

Having failed to correctly clear his mask, he got at least one lung full of somewhat diluted chlorine gas, ran from the chamber in a non-military manner, and spent the remainder of the afternoon trying to find something else in his stomach to throw up. It was not pleasant.

In some ways I think it might be better to retain the exercise. Tear gas is just not the same thing. The trainee was not permanently harmed-if more than a little ill for the rest of the day (and he was sent to the hospital.) And I know I was impressed as all get out that I didn't want to fail to properly clear my gas mask!

72 / 73 Ed N4XY   email: <n4xy@arrl.net>

webpage: http://www.qsl.net/n4xy/

From: thompson@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <002c01bf41bf$91382cc0$643156d1@default>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Adding AM to the Collins S Line
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 16:02:36 -0500

A visit from the Ex Collins Tech from North Carolina caused me to use the ARRL Members Only page
to search for another article on adding AM to the Collins S Line. I had found a simple method that I reported on
about 7 months ago that was a kluge from a 1961 QST or CQ altho this technique seemed to work with Collins, Eldico, and at least one other SSB TX and RX pairs. My tech friend spent many hours and found a very detailed mod by SK W0CVU who lived in Cedar Rapids. He did not want to tear up part of the 32S1 TX. So I ran the search and lo and behold....there was another article In QST, June 1963 that used the front phone jack. The article is by K2VVL and is on pages 48 and 49. Its almost as simple as the 1961 article but you don't have to kluge up a switch thru the top panel.

Seems simple enough....maybe someone should ask ARRL for permission to reprint in a BA publication such as ER or The Collins Journal.

BTW his S line looks better than it did coming off the assembly line at Collins 40 years ago.

Dave K4JRB

PS Wish we could get a search like this for CQ to put on their home page.

From: JONWEINER@aol.com
Message-ID: <0.200582a7.258031b3@aol.com>
Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 17:12:03 EST
Subject: Crystal filter info
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have an old Fox Tango crystal , model GUF-1, CF=5645 (like Drake), BW 8kHz. Oblong shape, 2 pins, 2 threaded studs. Anyone know what it fits?

Jon

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: hberry31@aol.com, rcwc@juno.com, Jdeards@mail.owc.net, k9gaw@juno.com

Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 16:44:24 -0600
Subject: FREEE ANTENNA   20-15-10
Message-ID: <19991208.165159.-140523.6.jackiv@juno.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: JACK Iverson <jackiv@juno.com>

  A ham in deerfield, il has moved, there is a Cushcraft beam , on the
ground.
also a short four leg roof tower.   all there and I have the assembly
instructions
 for the beam here. the reason for the post to boatanchors as there aree
many
of us in the chicago area.   pick up only.   contact me for directions.
has to go
by monday, 13 dec.   happy -----   jack
.
Jack Iverson   K0EWU   jackiv@juno.com
ARRL, IEEE LM, RCA, AMI, ARCI, QCWA,CCA

Message-ID: <384EF6B7.EA71ACCE@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 18:24:24 -0600
From: David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Gernsback Collectors?
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Anyone here collect the Gernsback library?
I have #49 (radio and tv instr.) and it needs a home.
First person to reply and send $4 to pay for shipping.

73 Dave

Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 20:17:39 -0500 (EST)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: coil set
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.991208201538.16422H-100000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

> from the junk box of a silent key,

> model ru-11 coil set   RANGE G type cby-47071   serial 461 cont NOs
> 69906 date 11-22-39.   what receiver does it serve?

It serves the RU-11 - about the same as every other model RU, so if you
have an RU-17, I think it will still work.

The RU series was the workhorse aircraft receiver for the U.S. Navy
during the 1930s, and saw use in WW2.

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

Date: Wed, 8 Dec 1999 21:34:23 -0500 (EST)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Hallicrafters tubes
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.991208213048.16422M-100000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I just dug up some tubes branded as Hallicrafters - certainly someone on
this list wants them. Used but test good - 12AQ5, 6SK7, 6SG7 (the latter
two are metals an nice looking!).

Anyone want these cheap? Otherwise they go into the evergrowing lots of
tubes...

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

Date: Thu, 9 Dec 1999 02:05:11 -0500 (EST)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: Hallicrafters tubes
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.991209020404.17485V-100000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

> William, Put my name in the hat, I have 10 or 12 Hallicrafters and can
> always use spares,

Sorry Hank and others - the Halli tubes went really fast!

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

Message-ID: <384F7929.CC5DE8@gil.com.au>
Date: Thu, 09 Dec 1999 19:40:57 +1000
From: David Prince <davprin@gil.com.au>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: 3-wire connection of BA's
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

G'day Denis, Bob, Arden, Paul, Brian Goldsmith, Bill, Hank, Brian Harris, Kurt, Art, Roy, Scott, Jim, Robert, Jack and the group.

Thanks you one and all for your advice, comments, assistance and offers.
There were some specific questions which I will reply to individually.

I now know that the plugs I have are for 220 volt operation and what I need for 115 volt. And I now know how to connect the wires.

Basically, in Australia, most residential premises are wired for 240 volt AC (3-wire). We have an active wire and a neutral wire (neutral is earthed to a busbar in the fuseboxes). The third wire is a earth which connects to the busbar in the fusebox as well as to earthstakes driven into the ground near the fusebox.

Industy and most farms are wired with a 415 volt 3-phase for large motors usually over about 3 HP, and other large current equipment. Single-phase can be tapped off for the normal 240 volt lighting and low current power outlets.

Thanks for a fantastic response.

Cheers,
--
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Message-ID: <001101bf424f$b1574780$8240103f@default>
From: "Paul Bernhard Sr." <w2tu@email.msn.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: DIN?
Date: Thu, 9 Dec 1999 09:14:09 -0500

Hi all:
    My class of apprentices has started on the fascinating subject of PLC's and one of the terms we come upon is the use of DIN standards for mounting hardware, etc.
    While I know the DIN plugs are a europeon standard (Deutsch something I think!) I would like like to have the real definition of DIN. Anyone help?

tnx es 73

Paul B. W2TU

Message-ID: <004b01bf425d$8de74940$531899c2@oemcomputer>
From: "Andrew Emmerson" <midshires@cix.co.uk>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: DIN demystified
Date: Thu, 9 Dec 1999 15:50:04 -0000
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

DIN stands for Deutsche Industrienorm (German industrial standard) or more correctly, Deutsche Industrienormenausschuss, which is the committee that issues these standards. I'm not sure when these standards were first started but many of them were going already in the 1920s (not the audio connectors of course!) and since the standards were so logically thought out, many of them have become de facto pan-European standards as well.

Andy, G8PTH.

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2749
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